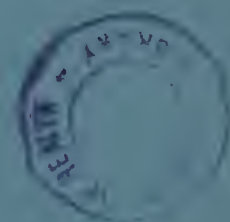


Library

Cuckfield Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1960

BY

D. M. RICHARDSON

M.R.C.S. ENG., L.R.C.P. LOND., D.P.H. ENG.

Cuckfield Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1960

BY

D. M. RICHARDSON

M.R.C.S. ENG., L.R.C.P. LOND., D.P.H. ENG.

Charles Clarke (Haywards Heath) Ltd.
1961

INDEX

	PAGE
Ambulance Facilities	18
Bakehouses	36
Bathing Pools	12, 42
Births and Birth Rates	3, 15, 23
Cancer	18
Clean Air Act, 1956	42
Clinics and Treatment Centres	19, 20
Complaints	47
Coronary Thrombosis	3, 18
Disease of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	42
Deaths and Death Rates	3, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23
Drainage and Sewerage	37
Dysentery	6
Factories Act	36, 42, 43, 44, 45
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955/56	32, 33, 34
Food Inspection	32
Food Poisoning	6
Goddards Green Hospital	27
Health Education	14
Housing	12, 15, 37, 38, 39
Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Disease	18, 19, 26, 27
Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	4, 5
Immunisation against Poliomyelitis	4
Improvement Grants	37, 38
Infant Mortality	3, 15, 16, 18, 23
Infectious Disease	6, 21, 22, 42
Infestations	42
Inns	34, 35, 36
Laboratory Facilities	18
Mass Radiography Survey	9
Meals on Wheels Service	13
Meat Inspection	30, 31
Medical Examinations	14
Milk Supply	30
Moveable Dwellings	42
National Assistance Act, 1948, and National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951	13
Notification of Anthrax in Man	8
Paratyphoid B Contacts in Cuckfield R.D.	7
Population	3, 15
Primary and Private Schools—Sanitary Arrangements and Kitchen Facilities	10, 11, 12, 33, 34
Rateable Value	15
Rodent Control	45, 46
Sanitary Circumstances of the District	28
Sanitary Inspections	29
Slaughterhouses	30, 31
Slum Clearance Programme	39, 40, 41
Smallpox—Suspected Contact in Rural District	7
Staff	14
Statistics	15
Tuberculosis	18, 24, 25, 26
Vital Statistics	15, 16, 23
Watercress	37
Water Supplies	28, 29
Winter Vomiting—Handcross School	7

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CUCKFIELD

REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
OAKLANDS,
HAYWARDS HEATH.

Tel. No. Haywards Heath 1301

October, 1961.

To the: Chairman and Members of the Cuckfield Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1960.

The mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General was 29,470, an increase of 720 over the previous year. The present estimated mid-year population is slightly ahead of the figure recorded in 1952 and it would appear that the Rural District has now recovered from the loss of population which resulted from boundary changes in the north-western corner in 1953.

The corrected birth rate has again increased and now stands at the high figure of 17.38 live births per thousand population. Expressed as a percentage of total live births the illegitimate birth rate is now 3.34, a decrease of more than 1 per cent. over last year's figure. The infant mortality rate of 12.52 compares most favourably with that of 19.18 for last year. The Perinatal Mortality Rate for the Rural District is slightly higher than last year's figure but the figure for the Mid-Sussex area as a whole, with its larger and therefore more significant population, was slightly less than the figure recorded last year.

The Maternal Mortality rate was again nil.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 342, 23 more than last year, but as there had been an increase in population the corrected death rate remained almost unaltered. An analysis of the main causes of death will be found on page 18 of this report. The percentage of deaths due to coronary disease has risen steadily during the past three years and the present figure is 2.2 per cent. higher than that recorded in 1958.

I have examined these figures and have found that the increase in the percentage of deaths from coronary thrombosis is almost certainly due to a sharp rise in the number of female deaths attributed to this disease. It should not be assumed however that the incidence of coronary thrombosis in women is now following the male trend and occurring more frequently in middle age. In the Rural District 73 per cent. of the women who died from coronary thrombosis had achieved the age of 74 (i.e., the normal life span for women at the present time) and the cause is more likely to be related to an increase in the proportion of women in the district in the age group 74 and over, an age when death from coronary thrombosis is to be expected. Forty-three per cent. of this group were, in fact, 80 years or more when they died.

The percentage of male deaths due to coronary thrombosis (expressed as a percentage of total male deaths) was 22 per cent., 2 per cent. less than last year and, of those who succumbed to this disease, 47 per cent. had achieved the age of 68 (the normal male expectation of life).

IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The County Medical Officer administers this scheme and my Department co-operates by distributing leaflets and forms and also by giving information to parents on request.

In November, 1960, the Ministry of Health announced that as from the 1st January, 1961, **family doctors** would be able to vaccinate those aged 40 and over who were not covered by the arrangements for the priority groups and whom in their view required this protection. It was emphasised that this arrangement was distinct from the special arrangements (for which the local health authority have the responsibility) to vaccinate the under forties and the special groups such as expectant mothers and people particularly exposed to infection.

Recalling that at the end of September, 1960, in Great Britain 77.5 per cent. of children under 18, 51.5 per cent. of young people age 18 to 27 and 12.5 per cent. of those over 27 and under 40, had applied for vaccination a Ministry expert commented "These figures show that the proportion of the population unprotected is still far too high, particularly in the older age groups. Everyone in these groups who has not yet secured protection should do so without delay. For all people under 40 and the people in special groups who may be over that age vaccination is vitally important. Everyone vaccinated should make sure that they receive their third injection, which is important if the protection given by the first two injections is to be maintained."

The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following figures relating to immunisation against poliomyelitis in East Sussex. Up to the end of December, 1960 (excluding Hove and Portslade), 77.2 per cent. of young persons aged 6 months to 17 years had received a second injection against poliomyelitis. Since the scheme started 98,263 East Sussex residents have received a full course of three injections against poliomyelitis.

In April, 1961, a further extension of the scheme was announced when the Joint Committee on Poliomyelitis Vaccination to the Ministry of Health recommended that a reinforcing dose should be offered to children on entering school (normally at the age of 5) and to other children already at school who had not reached the age of 12—in all cases the reinforcing dose to be administered not earlier than one year after the third dose but as soon after as possible.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified in the district during the year.

Attendance of Mobile Clinic at Haywards Heath in September, 1960

In August I was informed by the County Medical Officer that arrangements were being made, in conjunction with Messrs. Pfizer Ltd., to send a Mobile Clinic to Haywards Heath on Thursday, 15th September, and our assistance was sought concerning the siting of the vehicle. Arrangements were made with the Surveyor to the Urban District Council for the van to be placed in Victoria Park (close to South Road) between 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m., and it was then moved to the Station yard, where it remained open to the public from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The attendance at the Clinic amounted to 276 persons, 202 of whom were adults or young persons attending for a first injection. During the same week the Mobile Clinic also visited Polegate, Seaford, Newhaven, Battle and Rye. In the county as a whole a total of 707 persons attended for immunisation.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

In 1959 the immunisation index for children under 5 in England and Wales (i.e., the percentage of children in that age group who had ever completed a

course of immunisation against diphtheria) was 56.3 per cent. The figure for East Sussex for the same age group was 86.6 per cent. (C.M.O.'s Report 1959) and the percentage of all children immunised before leaving school was 84.5 per cent.—4 per cent. higher than in 1958.

The Annual Return for the Rural District of Cuckfield, showing separate figures for children immunised during the last five years and for children immunised more than five years ago, is given below.

Age on 31.12.60 (i.e., born in year)	Under 1 1960	1-4 1956- 1959	5-9 1951- 1955	10-14 1946- 1950	Under 15 Total
(a) Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1956-1960 ..	220	1,417	1,641	1,023	4,301
(b) Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in period 1955 or earlier ..	—	—	544	892	1,436

INJECTIONS

The total number of injections given by your Medical Officer during the year may be summarised as follows:—

	C.R.D.C.	C.U.D.C.	B.H.U.D.C.
Diphtheria Immunisation:			
T.A.F.	579	983	539
Combined (W.D.P.)	26	—	—
Trivax (Triple)	154	78	303
Tetanus	—	10	2
Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	1	6
Schick Test	—	—	1
	759	1,072	851
Others:			
Poliomyelitis (L.A. Staff) ..	20	12	—
Smallpox	1	7	—
Mantoux Test	—	1	—
Influenza (C.U.D.C. Staff) ..	—	95	—
	780	1,187	851
Cuckfield Rural District ..	780		
Cuckfield Urban District ..	1,187		
Burgess Hill Urban District	851		
Total ..	2,818		

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Eighty-one cases of infectious disease were notified during the year compared with a figure of 521 for the previous year and, of the total notifications received, eleven were attributed to measles. Last year 450 cases of measles were notified. Thirty cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year and in only two or three instances was it necessary to adopt special measures. The use of prophylactic sulphonamides or penicillin was advised in the case of close contacts of scarlet fever whose work brought them into contact with children or involved the handling of food. Contacts employed in dairy farming were supplied with face masks for use when actually engaged in milking.

SONNE DYSENTERY

Sixteen cases of Sonne dysentery were notified during the year and, of these, three occurred in a residential nursery in the southern half of the district. The remaining cases were scattered throughout the Rural District and formed part of a larger outbreak which began in the Cuckfield Urban District in the spring when a family doctor notified the Health Department that a young master at a private school was suffering from Sonne dysentery. I visited the school and took immediate steps to prevent the spread of infection. The headmaster was asked to supply the names and addresses of boys who were absent from school and on making inquiries at their homes two more cases of Sonne dysentery were discovered. A few days after my visit another member of the teaching staff became ill with dysentery but no further cases occurred amongst the pupils. Of the remaining cases only two gave cause for concern. The first case was a woman who had been employed at a large food shop in the Urban District and it was necessary to exclude her from work until three consecutive negative stool specimens had been obtained. Specimens were taken from nine other persons employed in the shop and the results were negative in each case. The second case, a cook housekeeper, was employed at a dairy farm where she was occasionally required to assist with the milking. Arrangements were made for another person to take over this work until three negative faecal specimens had been obtained.

Towards the end of May the head teachers of all the primary schools in the Urban and Rural Districts were warned by letter of the presence of Sonne dysentery in the area and they were asked to impress upon their pupils the need for high standards of hand hygiene.

It is customary to obtain at least three negative specimens before allowing the return to work of persons employed in the catering trade, nursing, etc. In the case of schoolchildren it would obviously be desirable to apply the same rule, but this would often result in the disruption of school work and a child might easily be kept at home for many weeks before three consecutive negative specimens were obtained. In the districts under my supervision I am prepared to allow a child to return to school subject to certain conditions (even though positive) provided that the child has been symptomless for at least a week and the family doctor is in agreement.

FOOD POISONING (*Salmonella typhimurium*)

Only one case of food poisoning was notified during the year. This case occurred in a child of five months at a residential nursery in the southern half of the district.

WINTER VOMITING, HANDCROSS SCHOOL

Early in May eleven cases of vomiting (ten from infant classes) were reported from the above school.

Full investigations were carried out by the Public Health Department and on our advice precautionary measures were taken at the school. In view of the apparently non-bacterial nature of the illness it was decided that this small outbreak was probably viral in origin.

At the time of this incident it was learned from the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton that there were several similar outbreaks in other parts of the county.

PARATYPHOID B CONTACTS IN CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

This matter was brought to my notice by the Medical Officer of Health for Horsham Rural District, who had been notified of this case by Neasden Isolation Hospital. It would appear that the patient's employers, who were normally resident in Horsham Rural District, had moved to a hotel in the Cuckfield Rural District. The patient and her employers returned from the Middle East on the 21st July and the patient was taken ill in London on 30th July. The Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector visited the family and made detailed enquiries and faecal and urinary specimens were obtained from the principal contacts. All were negative. The position was complicated by the fact that whilst awaiting the result of the investigations the employer's mother fractured her hip and had to be admitted to Haywards Heath Hospital. Barrier nursing was advised until the results of bacteriological investigations were known.

SUSPECTED SMALLPOX CONTACT IN RURAL DISTRICT

In October the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health informed all medical officers in England and Wales that modified smallpox had been diagnosed in a Dutch business man from Singapore, who had arrived at London Airport on the morning of the 3rd October by Flight No. B.A. 791 from Colombo (Ceylon), and was admitted to Long Reach Hospital, Dartford, on the evening of the 5th October. The patient was found to have a sparse rash, first observed on the 5th October, which was sufficiently advanced to suggest that he was probably in an infectious state at the time of his arrival in London. All persons who travelled by the same flight were regarded as having been exposed to the risk of infection and press and broadcast announcements were made to recommend any passenger from the same flight to report to the nearest Medical Officer of Health.

On the afternoon of Saturday, 8th October, a family doctor telephoned to inform me that one of his patients had told him that on the previous Tuesday (4.10.60) he had lunched in Town with an American who, it was believed, was now ill in Lisbon with smallpox. Arrangements were made with the family doctor for the contact and his wife and children to be revaccinated. The contact was asked to remain at home until we had evidence of successful revaccination and it was agreed that this should be followed by surveillance for 16 days from the date of exposure. In the meantime I succeeded in telephoning the contact and asked him if he could obtain further details as to the source of information concerning this apparently new case of smallpox.

An hour or two later the contact telephoned and told me that on talking to a business colleague he had discovered that the whole story was a false

alarm. It would appear that although the American in question had been on the plane that had brought the Dutchman into the country, the American was now in Lisbon and apparently quite fit. On checking the passenger list published in a newspaper on the previous day I was able to confirm that an American and his wife had joined the plane at Istanbul.

This apparently unimportant incident illustrates the way in which the natural anxiety of the public concerning smallpox may easily lead to rumours and false trails. The American in this story was of course at risk, but for the man with whom he lunched, whilst passing through London, the risks were almost negligible, and it was not necessary to place any restrictions on his activities or those of the family.

NOTIFICATION OF ANTHRAX IN MAN

During the year Circular 24/60 was received from the Ministry of Health concerning the above. This circular stated that as from 1st December, 1960, the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations would be amended to provide for the notification by medical practitioners of all cases of anthrax—notification to be made in the usual way to the Medical Officer of Health.

Until notice of this amendment was received medical practitioners had already been required under Section 66 of the Factories Act, 1937, to notify the Chief Inspector of Factories of cases of anthrax occurring in industry.

The Committee of Inquiry on Anthrax, which was appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service in 1957, published its report in November, 1959. The Committee considered that the practical advantages of notification of anthrax under the Public Health Act, 1936, would be as follows:—

- (1) There would be an increased awareness among general practitioners of the possibility of cases of anthrax occurring.
- (2) The general practitioners would be more likely to turn to the Medical Officer of Health for help and guidance on where to send cases for a second opinion or treatment.
- (3) The Medical Officer of Health would be empowered to investigate the source of infection and take any necessary action in cases occurring outside the scope of the Factories Acts where at present no one has this responsibility.

The Committee of Inquiry were, however, most concerned to ensure that the existing obligation of medical practitioners to notify anthrax under the Factories Acts should not be overlooked as the result of new arrangements for its notification under the Public Health Act of 1936.

On receiving notification of the Ministry's decision copies of Circular 24/60 were distributed to all general practitioners in the Mid-Sussex area together with an explanatory letter.

In the Mid-Sussex area those persons whose work brings them into contact with animals, particularly cattle, sheep, pigs and goats (agricultural workers and slaughtermen), would seem to be at greatest risk and if anthrax were to be acquired by such persons one would anticipate that it would be most likely to present as a skin condition, i.e., malignant pustule ("Hide Porters Disease").

In 1959 anthrax was confirmed in an animal on a farm near West Hoathly (Annual Report C.R.D.C. 1959). The employees who had been in contact with the animal were referred to their family doctor for a prophylactic course of penicillin.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

The Unit visited Fulking, Poynings, Pyecombe, Hurstpierpoint and Hassocks during April and May, 1960.
 I am indebted to Dr. Rigden, the Director, for the following analysis of the figures resulting from the Survey.

	Fulking			Poynings			Pyecombe			Hurstpierpoint			Hassocks		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Number of persons X-rayed	24	26	50	22	34	56	17	38	55	187	280	467	123	194	317
Abnormal Films:															
Tuberculosis requiring close clinical supervision or hospital treatment ..	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis requiring occasional clinical supervision ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Malignant Disease ..	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sarcoidosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardio-Vascular Disease	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-

Out of a total of 945 persons presenting themselves for chest radiography only 5 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered (Poynings 1, Pyecombe 2 and Hurstpierpoint 2) and of these only 2 required close clinical supervision or hospital treatment.

Number (per 1,000 persons X-rayed) with tuberculosis requiring treatment or close clinical supervision 2.12

REPORT ON GENERAL SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AND KITCHEN FACILITIES IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

During the first few months of the year the Senior Public Health Inspector and I visited all the Primary Schools in the Rural District and in May, 1960, the following joint report was submitted to the Health and General Purposes Committee of this Council.

“ Sanitary Accommodation

Nineteen primary schools were visited and of these 15 were found to be connected to the sewer and 4 to cesspools. In 5 schools the sanitary accommodation was slightly below standard, but as we understand that the County Council already have improvement schemes in hand there would appear to be nothing more that can be done in this matter. In 2 other schools, in the southern part of the district, the sanitary accommodation was found to be considerably below standard, but as one of the schools is shortly to be rebuilt on a new site the attention of the County Council has only been drawn to the deficiency that exists at one school. At this school the most antiquated trough closets are still in existence. At some schools where the sanitary accommodation was satisfactory other improvements have been suggested, such as: the roofing of outside urinals, provision of guttering to toilet blocks, etc.

Washroom Accommodation

All the schools were equipped with piped water supply. Eighteen receive their supply from the mains and one from a private supply which is sampled quarterly. On the whole the accommodation was adequate, but many of the schools lacked hot water and paper towels. The County Council has been informed of these deficiencies and particular attention has been drawn to the desirability of removing roller towels as soon as an alternative is available.

Kitchen Facilities

Fourteen of the 19 schools visited prepare, cook and serve meals on the premises. Four schools receive their dinners from other centres and at the remaining school dinners are not provided, there being no demand for this service.

The Committee will recall that following a survey in 1957 the attention of the County Council was drawn towards the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and certain suggestions were made for improvements in school kitchens. We were pleased to find that the major part of this work had been carried out. The deficiencies which were discovered at our recent visit can be summarised as follows: Four school kitchens have no exclusive facilities for the washing of hands. Wash-hand basins are needed with hot and cold water. Two kitchens require cupboards for staff clothing.

The food preparation tables in 2 school kitchens have not been covered with impervious material (e.g., laminated plastic).

In conclusion I would point out that we can only suggest to the County Council that certain improvements are necessary with regard to sanitary accommodation in the primary schools. There is no power to enforce this matter. The County Health Department has expressed its

approval of these visits and it would appear that whenever possible, serious consideration is given to any suggestion that we may make.

On the whole the Senior Public Health Inspector and I were reasonably satisfied with the kitchen facilities and standard of sanitary accommodation available at the primary schools in the Rural District. A detailed schedule of defects found in the schools has been sent to the County Medical Officer together with a copy of this report."

Early in 1961 the Senior Public Health Inspector and I made return visits to the primary schools in order to take stock of any improvements undertaken by the Education Authority during the preceding year. In April, 1961, our findings were reported to the Health and General Purposes Committee in the following terms.

“ Sanitary Accommodation

In our survey of last year 5 schools were found to be slightly below standard, but as we had been informed that the County Council already had improvement schemes in hand there appeared to be nothing further that could be done in this matter. We are glad to report that at 3 of the schools improvement schemes have been carried out with very satisfactory results. In 2 other schools (not included in the 5 mentioned above) which were considerably below standard when we visited them last year we found the following situation. One of the schools is to be replaced by a completely new school now in course of erection. At the other school, where antiquated trough closets are still in existence, we learned that the plans for improvement of the school did not provide for their replacement. I wrote to the County Medical Officer concerning this matter and I am glad to report that under a modified scheme the trough closets are to be replaced by pedestal washdown closets.

Washroom Accommodation

On completion of our survey last year the County Council were informed of those schools lacking in hot water supply and paper towel dispensers. During our recent tour of inspection we found that a hot water supply had been installed at seven schools and in seven instances (not necessarily in those schools where hot water supplies had recently been installed) existing towels, many of them of the roller type, had been replaced by paper towel dispensers.

Kitchen Facilities

Since making our last survey in 1960 I am glad to report the following improvements in kitchen facilities:—

Number of separate washing facilities provided (with hot and cold running water)	8
Number of floors renewed	2
Number of new sinks provided	3
Number of food preparation tables covered with impervious material	10
Number of new school canteens	1
Number of school canteens reconstructed	2
Number of school canteens in which clothing storage facilities have been provided	2 ”

REPORT ON GENERAL SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AND KITCHEN FACILITIES IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN THE CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

During the year the Senior Public Health Inspector and I also visited 18 private schools in the district. Return visits were also made where necessary.

Sanitary Accommodation and Washing Facilities

On the whole the sanitary accommodation was found to be adequate, but as most of the smaller boarding schools are situated in converted country houses of varying age the standard was naturally not as high as that found in the more recent purpose-built schools of the local Education Authority. The washrooms in all of the schools which we visited were equipped with a piped water supply and hot water was also available.

Kitchen Facilities

All of the schools which we visited prepare and cook meals on the premises. In general we found that the standard of hygiene was good but at several schools it was necessary to draw attention to certain deficiencies. These have been summarised on page 34 of the Senior Public Health Inspector's Report.

HOUSING

At the beginning of the Five-year Slum Clearance Programme, which terminated during the year, there were 295 dwellings to be dealt with. On the 31st December, 1960, the position was as follows:—

Sixteen dwellings remained to be dealt with, and of these six were the subject of informal negotiations with the owners. The majority of the remaining ten were occupied by old people whom we would not wish to disturb unnecessarily. Of the ninety-nine houses made fit by the owners, thirty-seven were the subject of Improvement Grants.

SWIMMING BATHS AND BATHING POOLS

There is only one public swimming pool in the area under my supervision. This open-air pool is situated in the southern half of the district. Mains water is used for filling at the beginning of the season and is treated at the pool by pressure filters, aeration and chlorination. All samples taken for bacteriological examination were satisfactory.

Adoption of Byelaws

During the year a discussion took place between the Clerk, the Senior Public Health Inspector and myself concerning the advisability of adopting Byelaws under Section 233 of the Public Health Act, 1936, with respect to those public swimming baths and bathing pools in the Rural District which were not under the management of the Council. Although at the present time there is only one public swimming pool in the Rural District it was thought that the adoption of Byelaws by this Authority might enable us to maintain the standards of hygiene at this pool or at any other public swimming pool which might be constructed in the district in future years.

The proposal to adopt Byelaws was approved by the Health and General Purposes Committee and in due course the Council gave formal consent to their adoption.

MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE, HURSTPIERPOINT AND HASSOCKS DISTRICTS

During the early part of the year the Clerk and I received several inquiries concerning the need for a Meals on Wheels Service in the Cuckfield Rural District, particularly in the Hurstpierpoint and Hassocks area. In June I wrote to the County Medical Officer and asked him if he would circularise the Health Visitors in Mid-Sussex in order to obtain some idea of the extent of the need for such a service. On receiving the Health Visitors' reports it was quite clear that there was an immediate need in the Hurstpierpoint area. The Housing Manager and I then made an independent inquiry in Hassocks (Brookside and Sandbrook) and obtained the names of 15 people who had expressed keen interest in the provision of a Meals on Wheels Service. As a result of these inquiries it appeared that the total of those who would be likely to benefit from the service would be in the region of 30.

The Meals on Wheels Service provides a tangible way of helping older people to maintain a healthy independence. The service is usually run by a voluntary organisation such as the W.V.S., with financial assistance from both County and County District Councils. Under Section 31 of the National Assistance Act:—

“ A local authority may make contributions to the funds of any voluntary organisation whose activities consist in or include the provision of recreation or meals for old people.”

County Councils are usually prepared to make a grant towards the cost of running a van or private car for the transportation of meals and District Councils are called upon to provide capital for the purchase of the necessary equipment to start the service and to guarantee a small sum to subsidise the cost of each meal—6d. to 9d. per meal.

In October, 1960, the Health and General Purposes Committee considered the matter and recommended the Council to give financial support to a W.V.S. Meals on Wheels Service in the Hassocks and Hurstpierpoint area. On February 21st, 1961, the service came into operation. Meals at 1s. 6d. per head to the consumer are delivered on Tuesdays and Thursdays each week and up to the 30th June, 1961, a total of 906 meals had been provided. The maximum number of meals served in any one day was 28.

The greatest credit is due to those voluntary helpers who have made this scheme possible, particularly one public-spirited resident in Hurstpierpoint, who has undertaken to order the food and cook the meals in her own home. Until this offer was made great difficulty was being experienced with catering arrangements owing to the absence of suitable local restaurant facilities and the whole scheme might easily have been abandoned for this reason.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47: This Section provides for the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly, infirm or incapacitated persons who are not receiving proper care and attention.

Several cases were seen during the year and in two instances removal under Section 47 seemed to be the only solution, but fortunately it was not necessary to take formal action. In one case most of the formalities were completed and it only remained for the magistrate to approve of the proposed action, but, at the eleventh hour, the family doctor and I were able to persuade the patient, a woman of 81, to enter hospital, and before she had time to change her mind she agreed to make the journey in my car to Cuckfield Hospital, where, I am glad to report, she settled down quite happily.

Many visits have to be made and a considerable amount of time expended in dealing with cases such as these, and the one I have just described required the intermittent attention of several persons, including myself, for a period of six weeks.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Several talks were given during the year to schools and various local organisations, including:

- Haywards Heath County Secondary School
- Soroptimists Club
- Red Cross (Men's Detachment)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year medical examinations were carried out for the following authorities:—

Cuckfield Rural District	..	..	..	9
Cuckfield Urban District	..	..	..	15
Burgess Hill Urban District	..	..	..	8
East Sussex County Council	..	..	..	15
Mid-Sussex Water Company	..	..	..	5

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Jones, Senior Public Health Inspector, for his help and co-operation in the work of the department and for the particulars which he has supplied for this report. I also wish to record my appreciation to other members of the staff for their loyal support during the year, particularly Miss Everson, my Secretary.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Council for their support and also the officers and staff in other departments for their help during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. M. RICHARDSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

- Medical Officer of Health* D. M. RICHARDSON, M.R.C.S. ENG.,
L.R.C.P. LOND., D.P.H. ENG.
(Also *Medical Officer of Health to Cuckfield Urban and Burgess Hill Urban Districts and School Medical Officer to East Sussex County Council*)
- Senior Public Health Inspector* .. F. G. JONES, M.B.E., F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods

<i>Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector</i>	R. S. RELF, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. <i>Qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods</i> <i>Qualified Housing Manager</i> <i>Qualified Building Inspector</i>
<i>District Public Health Inspector</i> ..	W. J. PENNINGTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. <i>Qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods</i> <i>Qualified Smoke Inspector</i>
<i>Secretary to the M.O.H.</i>	Miss G. L. EVERSON
<i>Clerks to the M.O.H.</i>	Miss B. P. RACKHAM Miss W. M. AVERY
<i>Clerks to the S.P.H.I.</i>	Miss I. ROBBINS Miss J. JENNER

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Summary of Statistics for the years:

	1958	1959	1960
Area of the District in Acres	68,011	68,011	68,011
Population estimated to middle of year ..	27,880	28,750	29,470
Rateable Value	£326,201 (at 1.4.58)	£346,665 (at 1.4.59)	£361,495 (at 1.4.60)
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ..	£1,300	£1,370	£1,420
Density of Population (persons per acre)	0.41	0.42	0.43
Number of Houses	9,441	9,604	9,916
Birth Rate (Corrected) per 1,000 population	15.46	15.51	17.38
Infant Mortality Rate	17.86	19.18	12.52
Death Rate (Corrected)	9.75	9.09	9.51

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate				237	226	463
Illegitimate				12	4	16
Total Live births				249	230	479
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (crude) ..						16.25
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (corrected)						17.38
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births						3.34
Still Births				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate				3	3	6
Illegitimate				—	—	—
Total Still Births				3	3	6
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)						12.37
Total Live and Still Births				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
				252	233	485

Infant Deaths

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	5	1	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	5	1	6

Infant Mortality Rates:

(a) All infants per 1,000 live births	12.52
(b) Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	12.96
(c) Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	0.00

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	4	—	4
Illegitimate		..	..	..	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	4	—	4
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births						..	8.35

Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	4	—	4
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	4	—	4
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births							8.35

Perinatal Mortality				Male	Female	Total
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week				7	3	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births:						
(a)	Cuckfield Rural	..	..	..	..	20.62
(b)	Mid-Sussex Area	..	..	..	..	23.35

Maternal Mortality

Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ..	0.00

Deaths	Male	Female	Total
All Causes	162	180	342
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (crude) ..	11.60	12.50	12.05
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (corrected)	9.51	10.25	9.88

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory					—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other					—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease					—	—
4.	Diphtheria					—	—
5.	Whooping Cough					—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections					—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis					—	—
8.	Measles					—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases					1	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach					1	2
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus					10	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast					—	12
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus					—	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms					15	19
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia					2	1
16.	Diabetes					—	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system					20	24
18.	Coronary disease, angina					36	30
19.	Hypertension with heart disease					2	4
20.	Other heart disease					32	32
21.	Other circulatory disease					4	14
22.	Influenza					—	—
23.	Pneumonia					6	14
24.	Bronchitis					11	3
25.	Other disease of the respiratory system					1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum					2	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea					1	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis					3	1
29.	Hyerplasia of prostate					4	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion					—	—
31.	Congenital malformations					—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases					10	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents					—	1
34.	All other accidents					1	5
35.	Suicide					—	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war					—	—
	Totals					162	180

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

	1959	1960
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (Coronary disease)	128 (40.1 %) 59 (18.5 %)	154 (45.03 %) 66 (19.3 %)
(ii) Cancer (all sites) (Cancer of Lung and Bronchus) ..	58 (18.2 %) 13 (4.07 %)	62 (18.1 %) 12 (3.5 %)
(iii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	49 (15.3 %)	44 (12.9 %)
(iv) Respiratory diseases (including tuber- culosis) (Respiratory tuberculosis)	29 (9.09 %) 2 (0.6 %)	37 (10.8 %) Nil

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Age</i>
1. Pulmonary Atelectasis	1 day
2. Virus Pneumonia	5 months
3. Pulmonary Atelectasis	1 day
4. Pulmonary Haemorrhage and Kernicterus (Rhesus incom- patibility)	2 days
5. Atelectasis	6 hours
6. Acute Lymphatic Leukaemia	10 months

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

All milk and water samples, infectious disease and food poisoning specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton. Medical practitioners send the specimens direct to the Laboratory and they receive the report by telephone. A copy of the report is also sent to this office.

I would like to express my thanks to Dr. J. E. Jameson, Medical Director, for his informative reports and helpful advice on many occasions.

Ambulance Facilities

Cases of infectious disease are now removed by one of the British Red Cross Society's ambulances stationed at Haywards Heath Ambulance Station, Bridge Road, Haywards Heath.

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases

Twenty-six beds are available at the Goddards Green Hospital for the treatment of cases of infectious disease, twelve of these beds are in a cubicle block and the other fourteen in a block consisting of two main wards and side wards.

A table on page 27 gives particulars of admissions during the year.

Smallpox

The South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board state that cases of smallpox occurring in this district should be sent to the River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Infant Welfare Centres:

Albourne	..	..	Village Hall	3rd Thursday
<i>(Weighing Centre only)</i>				
Ardingly	..	..	Hapstead Hall	1st and 3rd Thursday Dr. on 3rd Thursday
Balcombe	..	..	Parish Room	3rd Wednesday Dr. each session
Bolney	..	..	Rawson Institute	4th Tuesday Dr. each session
Copthorne	..	..	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday Dr. on 3rd Tuesday
Crawley Down	..	..	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Tuesday Dr. on 2nd Tuesday
Horsted Keynes	..	..	Parish Hall	3rd Friday Dr. each session
Hurstpierpoint	..	..	Parish Hall	3rd Tuesday Dr. each session
Keymer	..	..	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday Dr. on 1st Tuesday
Scaynes Hill	..	..	Women's Institute Hall	2nd Thursday Dr. each session
Slaugham	..	..	Village Hall, Handcross	3rd Monday Dr. each session.
West Hoathly	..	..	Village Hall	1st Tuesday Dr. each session
Cuckfield	..	..	Congregational Church Hall	2nd Friday Dr. each session
Lindfield	..	..	Congregational Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday Dr. on 1st Tuesday

Clinics:

Chest	..	..	Haywards Heath Hospital	Every Thursday 9.30 a.m. (by appointment)
			Cuckfield Hospital	Thursday 2 p.m. Diagnostic
Orthopaedic	..	..	B.R.C.S. (H.Q.), Paddockhall Road, Haywards Heath	Tuesday 9 a.m.-12.30 p.m. Wednesday 9 a.m.-12.30 p.m. Friday 9 a.m.-12.30 p.m., 2-4.30 p.m. Dr. attends 2nd Thursday 2-4.30 p.m.

Speech Therapy	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Wednesday 10 a.m. Friday 10 a.m. (by appointment)
		E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	Wednesday 10 a.m. (by appointment)
Child Guidance	..	East Grinstead: Moat Road	Every Friday 10 a.m. (by appointment)
		Lewes: Castlegate House	Every Wednesday 10 a.m. (by appointment)
		Hove: 33 Clarendon Villas	Tuesday 10 a.m. Thursday 10 a.m. (by appointment)
		Burgess Hill: E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road	Every Friday 10 a.m. (by appointment)
Eye Refractions (School Children)	..	Haywards Heath Hospital	By appointment
		Sussex Street Clinic, Brighton	By appointment
Dental	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	By appointment
School Clinic	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Dr. Waugh (by appointment)
*Family Planning	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	2nd and 4th Wednesday 2 p.m. Dr. each session (by appointment)
*Sub-Fertility	..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	1st Wednesday 2.15 p.m. Dr. each session (by appointment)
Venereal Diseases	..	Facilities available at Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton	
		Men	..
		Monday	.. 4.30 p.m.-8 p.m.
		Wednesday	.. 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m.
		Thursday	.. 1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m.
		Women and Children	..
		Tuesday	.. 1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m.
		Thursday	.. 10.0 a.m.-1 p.m.
		Saturday	.. 9.30 a.m.-11.30 a.m.

New cases must attend at least one hour before the
Clinic closes

* These Clinics are provided by the Family Planning Association

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN PARISHES

Parish	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Totals
Albourne	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	4
Ardingly	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	7
Balcombe	1	2	—	—	—	4	2	9
Bolney	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Clayton	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Cuckfield Rural ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Horsted Keynes ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hurstpierpoint ..	3	4	1	—	2	—	1	11
Keymer	3	—	—	—	—	3	7	13
Lindfield Rural ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Poynings	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Slaugham	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	5
Twineham	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
West Hoathly	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	4
Worth	7	1	—	—	—	1	1	10
Totals ..	30	16	1	2	3	11	18	81

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	Total cases notified	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ..	30	-	-	-	4	8	16	2	-	-	-	-	8	-
Dysentery ..	16	1	2	-	1	1	6	1	-	2	2	-	4	-
Food Poisoning ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Measles ..	11	1	2	1	-	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ..	18	1	-	1	2	2	9	2	1	-	-	-	2	-
Totals ..	81	4	4	2	7	12	35	6	1	5	4	1	17	-

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1946-1960

Year	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Number of Births						Birth Rate	Number of Deaths			Death Rate	Infants' Deaths			Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
		Legitimate			Illegitimate				M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total										
1946	26,610	188	218	406	20	19	39	16.72	168	167	335	12.59	11	6	17	38.20	110
1947	27,180	259	225	484	12	11	23	18.65	173	202	375	13.80	3	8	11	21.70	132
1948	28,400	226	196	422	12	14	26	14.86	187	178	365	12.85	13	4	17	40.28	83
1949	28,850	207	198	405	10	9	19	14.70	172	199	371	12.86	4	6	10	23.58	53
1950	29,390	202	189	391	13	9	22	14.05	193	183	376	12.79	10	3	13	31.47	37
1951	29,280	165	147	312	5	7	12	11.07	171	196	367	12.53	6	6	12	37.04	—43
1952	29,350	190	195	385	5	12	17	13.70	171	176	347	11.82	6	3	9	22.39	55
1953	25,020	178	150	328	10	4	14	12.72	136	190	326	12.13	4	5	9	26.32	16
1954	25,420	182	151	333	7	9	16	13.73	150	158	308	12.12	—	3	3	8.60	41
1955	25,920	163	145	308	4	7	11	12.30	148	160	308	11.88	4	3	7	21.94	11
1956	26,490	173	150	323	5	3	8	12.50	146	167	313	11.81	4	3	7	21.14	18
1957	27,270	159	166	325	6	4	10	12.28	148	150	298	10.93	—	6	6	17.91	37
1958	27,880	173	202	375	14	3	17	15.46	159	181	340	9.75	4	3	7	17.85	52
1959	28,750	207	191	398	13	6	19	15.51	147	172	319	9.09	4	4	8	19.18	98
1960	29,470	237	226	463	12	4	16	17.38	162	280	442	9.51	5	1	6	12.52	37

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1960

Age Groups		New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 1	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	..	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	..	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	..	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS, 1939-60

Year	New Cases						Deaths						Number on Register at end of Year					
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1939	4	4	8	1	5	6	2	1	3	-	-	-	17	33	50	15	15	30
1940	9	14	23	3	6	9	4	6	10	1	-	1	22	36	58	15	19	34
1941	19	9	28	6	2	8	3	3	6	3	1	4	33	39	72	19	19	38
1942	10	7	17	2	6	8	3	2	5	3	3	6	42	45	87	21	24	45
1943	15	8	23	2	5	7	10	4	14	3	1	4	46	44	90	21	25	46
1944	9	5	14	2	4	6	7	2	9	-	-	-	50	48	98	23	29	52
1945	16	15	31	3	3	6	6	5	11	1	1	2	55	47	102	22	27	49
1946	9	3	12	2	8	10	3	1	4	2	1	3	58	47	105	23	35	58
1947	13	11	24	3	2	5	4	4	8	1	-	1	62	51	113	25	35	60
1948	12	9	21	2	2	4	7	5	12	-	1	1	59	51	110	27	34	61
1949	23	8	31	5	3	8	6	-	6	1	-	1	73	56	129	30	36	66
1950	13	11	24	3	3	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	81	58	139	30	33	63
1951	17	12	29	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	-	1	85	66	151	27	36	63
1952	8	15	23	2	3	5	1	2	3	-	1	1	87	78	165	29	40	69
1953	9	2	11	2	6	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	78	69	147	25	37	62
1954	4	1	5	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	70	58	128	14	18	32
1955	7	6	13	-	3	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	71	58	129	13	20	33
1956	11	6	17	1	3	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	80	61	141	10	23	33
1957	5	2	7	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	79	59	138	9	13	22
1958	8	5	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	71	165	10	12	22
1959	6	1	7	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	96	70	166	11	13	24
1960	3	4	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	76	171	11	11	22

CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

Death Rate from Tuberculosis for past twelve years

Year	Tuberculosis Death Rate
1949	0.24
1950	0.07
1951	0.14
1952	0.14
1953	0.04
1954	0.00
1955	0.08
1956	0.07
1957	0.04
1958	0.00
1959	0.07
1960	0.00

CASES ADMITTED TO FOREDOWN HOSPITAL

Disease	C.R. District	C.U. District	B.H.U. District	Total
Virus Infection	1	—	—	1
Observation Diarrhoea and Vomiting	2	2	2	6
Ulcerative Collitis	—	—	1	1
Observation Poliomyelitis	—	1	1	2
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	1	—	—	1
Dysentery	2	—	—	2
Total ..	6	3	4	13

GODDARDS GREEN HOSPITAL

I am indebted to the Matron, Miss J. M. Reid, for the following particulars of cases admitted during the year:—

Disease	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	Other Districts	Total
Dysentery	5	—	—	1	6
Gastro-enteritis	2	2	—	—	4
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	1
Infective Jaundice	1	—	—	1	2
Catarrhal Jaundice	1	—	—	—	1
Intestinal Infection	3	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	8	2	1	—	11
Measles	—	—	—	3	3
Whooping Cough	2	—	—	—	2
Mumps	6	2	1	1	10
Chickenpox	2	1	—	2	5
Rubella	1	—	—	1	2
Erysipelas	2	—	1	—	3
Duodenal Ulcer	—	—	—	1	1
Tonsillitis	—	1	—	—	1
Throat Infection	—	—	1	—	1
Laryngitis and Carbuncle on Neck	—	—	—	1	1
Phlebitis and Cellulitis	—	—	1	—	1
Cellulitis following Mastectomy	—	—	—	1	1
Infected Herpes	—	—	1	—	1
Scabies	1	—	—	—	1
Observation Glandular Fever	1	—	—	—	1
Drug Rash	—	—	1	—	1
Cardiac Failure	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis	2	1	2	6	11
Total ..	38	9	9	19	75

The Cubicle Block allowed twenty-four different diseases, observation cases or diseases with complications, to be dealt with.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

(a) Public Supplies

The district is extremely well supplied with piped water from the public mains and private sources. Out of a total of 10,192 houses and shops, an increase of 371 over 1959, 10,122 have a piped supply into the premises; this gives a percentage of approximately 99. A further 5 houses have a piped supply from standpipes.

The following table shows the position with regard to the number of houses and shops with a piped supply, in each parish:

Parish	No. of Houses including Shops	Houses with piped Supply		Standpipes	
		No.	Population	No.	Population
Albourne	166	164	476	—	—
Ardingly	434	434	1,258	—	—
Balcombe	514	510	1,479	—	—
Bolney	365	363	1,052	—	—
Clayton	581	581	1,684	—	—
Cuckfield Rural ..	635	631	1,829	—	—
Fulking	102	89	258	3	8
Horsted Keynes ..	433	427	1,238	—	—
Hurstpierpoint ..	1,739	1,731	5,019	—	—
Keymer	1,530	1,530	4,437	—	—
Lindfield Rural ..	466	466	1,351	—	—
Newtimber	44	44	127	—	—
Poynings	106	104	301	2	5
Pyecombe	90	90	261	—	—
Slaugham	689	685	1,986	—	—
Twineham	98	98	284	—	—
West Hoathly	508	508	1,473	—	—
Worth	1,692	1,667	4,834	—	—
Totals	10,192	10,122	29,347	5	13

During the year samples were taken from each of the public supplies for chemical and bacteriological analysis.

Supply	Bacteriological	Chemical
Brighton Corporation	2	1
Mid-Sussex Water Company	11	7
East Surrey Water Company (part of Worth Parish)	1	1

(i) All public supplies are sampled monthly for bacteriological examination and all were reported on as being satisfactory.

(ii) The Authority or Companies responsible for the piped supply carry out monthly bacteriological examination on the raw water. All waters are chlorinated after filtration. Samples of all public supplies were taken for chemical analysis and all were satisfactory.

(iii) None of the supplies is liable to plumbo-solvent action.

(iv) There was no evidence that any of the supplies were contaminated.

(b) Private Supplies

During the year 38 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and 4 samples for chemical analysis.

The samples taken refer to the supplies serving 91 dwellings and 5 dairy farms.

In all, 5 dwellings and 1 dairy farm were found to have unfit supplies in addition to the one dwelling outstanding from the previous year.

The position with regard to the unfit supplies is as follows:

No. of dwellings—chlorinator installed	1
„ —connected to the mains	3
„ dairy farms—chlorination improved	1
„ dwellings with unsatisfactory water supplies outstanding	2

General—

No. of dwellings connected to the mains outstanding from previous year	5
--	---

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Total number of inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts, including:

Improvement Grants and Certificates of Disrepair	1,802
Infectious Disease (including food poisoning)—No. of visits ..	258
Factories — „ inspections ..	158
Water Supplies — „ visits ..	81
Rats and Mice — „ visits ..	2,170
Drainage — „ visits ..	310
Moveable Dwellings — „ inspections ..	112
Shops Act — „ inspections ..	31
Flies and Vermin — „ visits ..	89
Inns — „ inspections ..	118
Swimming Pools — „ visits ..	18
Food Shops and Catering Establishments — „ visits ..	339
Schools (Catering) — „ visits ..	52
Watercress Beds — „ visits ..	14
Bakehouses — „ visits ..	24
Piggeries — „ visits ..	98
Milk Supply — „ visits ..	55
Farms (Sanitary accommodation) — „ visits ..	14
Ice-cream Premises — „ visits ..	7
Flooding — „ visits ..	23
Petroleum Regulations — „ visits ..	544
Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses — „ visits ..	42
Total	6,359

MILK SUPPLY

Twenty-four purveyors retail milk in the area (including nine outside retail purveyors).

Of the fifteen purveyors in the area thirteen purchase milk in bottles, etc.

Three samples of bottles (each a batch of three) were taken from retail purveyors during the year and all proved to be satisfactory.

All the schools are supplied with pasteurised milk.

During the year the following milk sampling was carried out:

(1) Tuberculin Tested Milk

No. of samples taken	..	..	..	..	32
„ found to be unsatisfactory	..				Nil

(2) Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples taken	..	..	..	..	39
„ found to be unsatisfactory	..				Nil

(3) Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples taken	..	..	..	..	29
„ found to be unsatisfactory	..				Nil

School Milks

The supplies to schools were sampled at the retailers and in all cases were satisfactory.

Biological Sampling

Twenty-eight samples of retailed milk were examined for the presence of tuberculosis, all of which were negative, but in two instances brucella abortus was isolated.

Milk (Special Designation) Order

Licences granted by the Cuckfield Rural District Council:

Retailers

Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	1
„ „ (Supplementary)	..				1
Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	..	12
„ (Supplementary)	..	..	..	..	8
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	11
„ (Supplementary)	..	..	..	..	8
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	4
„ (Supplementary)	..	..	..	..	4

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The two licensed slaughterhouses in the area were in operation for the first three months of the year after which slaughtering was discontinued. During this period all animals slaughtered were inspected in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Ministry.

All diseased, unsound and unwholesome meat is dyed and disposed of to a reputable firm for conversion into inedible fats and fertilisers.

In all, 42 visits were made to slaughterhouses and butchers' shops and the following is a record of the diseased and unsound food condemned:

(a) Affected with Tuberculosis

Pigs

1 head and tongue	11 lbs.
-------------------	----	----	----	----	---------

(b) Other Diseases and Unsound Conditions

Bovines

Part liver (Cirrhosis) 6 lbs.

Pigs

2 lung and heart (Pleurisy and Pericarditis) .. 7 lbs.

4 livers (Cirrhosis) 16 lbs.

The following table gives a summary of the carcasses inspected and the percentage of those affected with disease:

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	9	—	19	2	44	—
Number inspected	9	—	19	2	44	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	6	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	11.11	—	—	—	13.63	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	2.27	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD INSPECTION

During the year the following other foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption:

Canned Meats	..	..	..	..	..	10 lbs.
Beef (Home killed)	..	..	..	..	..	360 lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, AND FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955-56

The number and classification of food premises in the area is as follows:

No. of Catering establishments	..	..	..	..	26
„ Private and State Schools	..	..	..	..	31
„ Grocers' shops	..	..	..	..	69
„ Sweet shops	..	..	..	..	19
„ Butchers' shops	..	..	..	..	15
„ Greengrocers' shops	..	..	..	..	9
„ Confectionery shops	..	..	..	..	5
„ Wet Fish shops	..	..	..	..	2
					<hr/> 176
„ Wholesale stores	..	..	..	..	1
					<hr/> Total 177

Over the past few years inspections have been made under the above regulations and recently all of the retail foodshops have been surveyed to obtain the position as to compliance with the regulations. In all 137 visits were made.

It will be appreciated that in our area many of the shops are relatively small and consequently employ no staff. 52 shops are within this category but from the hygiene point of view are equally important. The aspects mainly dealt with in the survey covered—

- (a) Cleanliness of shops and stores
- (b) Structural condition
- (c) Protection of food against contamination
- (d) Washing and toilet accommodation

Arising from the survey the following items were found to require attention:

No. of shops—lacking constant supply of hot water	..	..	..	..	2
„ —sanitary accommodation communicating directly with food room	..	..	..	..	2
„ —without nail brushes	..	..	..	..	3
„ —with defective floor surfaces	..	..	..	..	6
„ —with defective wall or ceiling plaster to stores	..	..	..	..	3
„ —stores requiring cleansing	..	..	..	..	3
„ —requiring cleansing	..	..	..	..	2
„ —store walls and/or ceilings require redecorating	..	..	..	..	3
„ —inadequate protection of foodstuffs against contamination	..	..	..	..	4
„ —food preparation tables—surfaces not impervious	..	..	..	..	2
„ —equipment (bacon cutting) required cleansing	..	..	..	..	1

During the survey it was noted that the following matters, which previously had been brought to the notice of the proprietors concerned, had received attention:

No. of shops—provided with lavatory basins	..	..	..	5
„ —provided with constant hot water	..	..	..	8
„ —sanitary accommodation improved	..	..	..	2
„ —floors repaired	..	..	..	4
„ —cleansed and redecorated	..	..	..	4
„ —ceiling cleansed	..	..	..	1
„ —counters provided with impervious surfaces	..			4
„ —food display cabinets provided	..	..	..	5
„ —food preparation table tops made impervious	..			6
„ —nail brushes provided	..	..	..	1

It will be apparent from the above that it was only necessary in comparatively few instances to bring to the notice of the shopkeeper infringements of the regulations. The general standard was very good and credit is due to the shopkeepers and their staff for the efforts made to present their products with due regard to the importance of hygiene and to having accepted the suggestions put forward during routine inspections.

A not inconsiderable factor is the interest taken in this subject by the housewife and the modern trend to pre-packed food. It is remarkable to note the increased use of frozen foods. Thirty-four shops have these cabinets installed.

Kitchen Facilities in Primary Schools

Fourteen of the nineteen schools visited prepare, cook and serve meals on the premises. Four schools receive their dinners from other centres and at the remaining school, dinners are not provided, there being no demand for this service.

As a result of this and a previous survey the following improvements have been carried out by the County Council:

No. of separate washing facilities provided (with hot and cold running water).	..	..	..	..	..	8
„ floors re-laid	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ new sinks provided	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ food preparation tables covered with impervious material	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ new school canteens	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ school canteens reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ schools in which clothing storage facilities have been provided	..	..	..	..	..	2

The kitchen facilities at the schools are very satisfactory with a high standard of hygiene.

Kitchen Facilities in Private Schools

All of the schools which were visited prepare and cook meals on the premises. In general it was found that the standard of hygiene was very good but at several schools it was necessary to draw attention to certain deficiencies; these may be summarised as follows:

No. of schools where separate hand washing facilities had not been provided for kitchen staff	..	..	..	7
„ „ where food preparation tables had not been made impervious	..	..	..	6
„ school kitchens where arrangements for the cleaning of utensils were found to be inadequate	..	..		3

On return visits the situation was as follows:

No. of schools where separate hand washing facilities had not been provided for kitchen staff	..	..	..	4
„ „ where food preparation tables had not been made impervious	..	..	..	4
„ school kitchens where arrangements for the cleaning of utensils were found to be inadequate	..	..		2

All outstanding work has been agreed by the Principals of the schools concerned and we anticipate that when further routine visits are made we shall find that most of this work will have been carried out.

INNS (Public Health Act, 1936, and Food and Drugs Act, 1955)

A survey has been carried out of all inns in the area. The main items dealt with were drainage, sanitary accommodation, facilities for the cleansing of glasses and pipelines, general cleanliness and the storage, preparation and cooking of food.

The total number of inns in the area is 54. They vary between those catering largely for local trade and those dealing, in addition, with coach trade.

The following is a summary of the conditions existing:

Water Supply

All inns are supplied from the public mains.

Drainage

No. of inns drained to the sewer	..	..	..	..	40
„ „ „ cesspools	..	..	..	..	8
„ „ „ septic tank and filter	..	..			6

The general drainage arrangements were satisfactory.

Closet Accommodation

It is satisfactory to report that all inns have water closets installed and in every case closet accommodation was provided for females, but at four inns urinal accommodation only was provided for males, though use can be made of the private accommodation.

At 22 inns the sanitary accommodation for males was entered from the interior of the premises and in the case of females 32.

Defects found were as follows:

No. of inns—Inadequate ventilation	..	..	..	..	1
„ —Unsatisfactory screening	..	..	..	..	2
„ —No proper flushing to urinal stalls	..	..	..	..	5
„ —Defective glazing to urinal stalls	..	..	..	..	1
„ —Defective water closet pan	..	..	..	..	1
„ —Defective automatic flushing apparatus	..	..	..	..	2

Hand Washing Facilities in Toilets

Males

No. of inns—Lavatory basin with hot and cold water over	..	12
„ —Lavatory basin with cold water only	..	6

Females

No. of inns—Lavatory basin with hot and cold water over	..	21
„ —Lavatory basin with cold water only	..	20

Whilst we have no legal powers to enforce this provision the Brewers were approached suggesting the desirability of this amenity.

Facilities for the Cleansing of Glasses and Pipelines

Glasses

The cleanliness of glasses is of particular importance and it is satisfactory to report that all, with the exception of one inn, were provided with sinks, hot and cold water being constantly available. In the case of the exception a sink was provided under the bar counter and hot water brought from the kitchen. Many of the inns also used a sterilising agent.

Pipelines

In 41 inns the pipelines to the pumps were of stainless steel or plastic and were dismantled at least once weekly and cleansed with a sterilising agent recommended by the Brewers. In the remaining 13 the beer is drawn direct from the wood.

General

The cleanliness of premises and sanitary accommodation generally was found to be satisfactory.

The following defects were found and were notified to the Brewers or Licensees concerned:

No. of inns—Cellars with defective floors	..	..	..	3
„ —Cellars in need of cleansing	..	..	..	6
„ —Bars in need of decoration	..	..	..	2

Preparation and Sale of Food

No. of inns—Supplying main meals	..	..	..	..	15
„ —Supplying pre-packed foods only	..	..	..	..	7
„ —Supplying pre-packed foods and sandwiches	..	..	..	..	25
„ —No foods sold	..	..	..	..	7

Many of the inns only supply sandwiches to order and generally the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act were complied with, but it was necessary to bring to the attention of those concerned the following:

No. of inns—Food preparation tables not impervious..	..	..	..	..	5
„ —Kitchen in need of decoration	..	..	..	..	5
„ —Kitchen floor defective	..	..	..	..	2
„ —Sinks defective	..	..	..	..	3
„ —Draining boards defective	..	..	..	..	1
„ —Inadequate facilities for hand washing in kitchen	..	..	..	..	6

It is of interest to note that the majority of inns were provided with refrigerators and four had deep freeze cabinets installed. All defects found were brought to the notice of the persons responsible together with suggestions for their remedying.

In the majority of cases matters were discussed on the site with the Brewers' architects and in several cases works in addition to our minimum requirements were decided upon. By the end of the year all defects had been attended to except for the undermentioned.

No. of inns—Bars in need of decoration	..	..	..	..	1
„ —Food preparation tables not impervious	..	..	..	..	2
„ —Kitchen in need of decoration	..	..	..	..	2
„ —Inadequate facilities for hand-washing in kitchen	..	..	..	..	1

BAKEHOUSES (Factories Act and Food Hygiene Regulations)

A survey was made of the twelve bakehouses in the area with reference to both the Factories Act and the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Conditions in general—hygiene in particular—were found to be satisfactory, especially when regard is had to the dusty nature of the operation and the condensation arising from the steam which necessitates frequent cleansing.

The attention of the occupiers was drawn to the following:

No. of water closet compartments in need of cleansing	..	..	..	..	2
No. of water closet pans defective	..	..	..	..	1
Screening to male water closet inadequate	..	..	..	..	1
Door fastener required to male closet compartment	..	..	..	..	1
No. of bakehouses—walls and ceiling in need of cleansing and decoration	..	..	..	..	2
No. of bread stores—walls and ceiling in need of cleansing and decoration	..	..	..	..	1
No. of bakehouses—defective ceiling plaster	..	..	..	..	1

resulting in the following improvements being carried out:

Hand-washing facilities provided	2
No. of bakehouses—provided with mechanised ventilation ..	1
„ —walls cleansed and decorated	2
„ —floors cleansed	2

No. of Food Premises Registered under Section 16

No. of premises used for the sale of ice-cream	99
„ rooms used for the preparation of sausages	6
„ rooms used for the preparation of meat by cooking ..	2

In all, 39 visits were made to the above and generally the conditions found were satisfactory.

CULTIVATION AND SALE OF WATERCRESS

Fifteen samples of watercress were taken and all proved to be satisfactory.

HOUSING

Action taken during the year was as follows:

Housing Act, 1957

No. of houses —undertakings accepted	4
„ —undertakings cancelled	3
„ —demolition order revoked	2
„ —rendered fit informally	111

Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair

No. of certificates issued	1
„ certificates cancelled	1

The following major works of improvement and repair were carried out during the year under Improvement Grants and General Housing and Public Health Acts:

No. of houses—connected to the sewer	21
„ —drainage systems renewed or improved	68
„ —drained to septic tank and filter	33
„ —drained to septic tank or cesspool	4
„ —chemical or earth closets replaced by water closets	34
„ —bathrooms provided	77
„ —hot water systems installed	79
„ —ventilated foodstores provided	63
„ —new solid floors replacing damp or defective floors	56
„ —dampness in walls abated	36
„ —additional natural lighting and ventilation provided	27
„ —roofs repaired	11

Improvement Grants—Private Properties

The first application was approved in April, 1951, and since that date applications have been received in respect of 583 dwellings. This has entailed 6,721 inspection visits. The 583 dwellings were dealt with as follows:

No. of dwellings—application approved	..	..	..	..	528
„ —application disapproved	..	..	..	..	11
„ —application withdrawn	..	..	..	..	41
„ —application awaiting consideration	..	..	..	..	3
					<hr/> 583 <hr/>

The total amount of grants approved as at 31st December, 1960, was £140,281, and the amount paid out to owners on completion, or by instalments, as the work proceeded, was £115,007. The annual totals since 1951 are as follows:

YEAR	<i>Grants approved</i>		<i>Grants paid</i>	
	£		£	
1951	..	444	..	444
1952	..	—	..	—
1953	..	1,468	..	1,468
1954	..	5,806	..	5,472
1955	..	24,416	..	19,723
1956	..	17,304	..	12,267
1957	..	17,081	..	12,373
1958	..	17,430	..	18,282
1959	..	33,902	..	19,338
1960	..	22,432	..	25,640
		<hr/> £140,281 <hr/>		<hr/> £115,007 <hr/>

The total estimated cost of repairs and improvements amounted to £374,769. In eleven instances, following the completion of works, the dwellings were sold and the appropriate portion of the grant repaid.

Tenancies

The tenancies of the 528 dwellings approved for grant aid are as follows:—

No. of dwellings—owner occupied	..	..	..	..	197 (37.3%)
„ —agricultural tenancies	..	..	..	..	199 (37.7%)
„ —weekly tenancies	..	..	..	..	132 (25.0%)

General

Of the 528 dwellings approved many were in need of repair under the Housing Acts; in fact, 59 were placed in category " 5 " of the Housing Survey as being incapable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost. A further 160 were placed in category " 3 " as being in need of repair but capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost. These dwellings have been brought back into use as modernised dwellings, free from defects.

It will be noted that over 37% of the grants approved were for the modernisation of agricultural cottages. Over the country as a whole the vast majority of dwellings improved are owner-occupied, whereas in this area practically two-thirds are tenanted properties.

During the year, at the request of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, plans and estimates were forwarded in respect of several approved schemes and Ryelands Farmhouse, Balcombe, for which a Standard Grant had been approved, was chosen for display at the 1960 Royal Agricultural Show.

Standard Grants

No. of dwellings—Applications approved	32
--	----	----	----	----

Tenancies

No. of dwellings—Owner occupied	..	..	..	15
„ —Agricultural tenancies	..	..	..	6
„ —Weekly tenancies	..	..	..	11

Grants amounting to £1,428 were paid in respect of twelve properties, the maximum amount of grant payable being £1,595.

Of the twelve standard grants paid, in all but four instances the grant was less than the maximum allowed under the Act.

Slum Clearance Programme

I submit the following report on the position as at 31st December, 1960, on the Council's five-year Slum Clearance Programme which terminated during the year.

The number of dwellings included in the programme submitted to the Ministry was 277. This number has since been increased to 295.

The following is an analysis of the present position:

(1) Statutory action—Houses dealt with under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936 and Section 16, Housing Act, 1957

(a) No. of dwellings—undertaking not to be used for human habitation	..	..	..	76
(b) „ —subject to Demolition Orders	..	..		13
				—
				89
				—

The position with regard to the above 89 dwellings is as follows:

(a) Dwellings subject to Undertakings

No. of dwellings still occupied	..	..	..	..	..	13
„ made fit with help of Improvement Grant	..					19
„ made fit	..	..	..	..	..	17
„ works in progress	..	..	..	..		4
„ demolished by owners	..	..	..	..		12
„ used for other than human habitation	..					1
„ untenanted	..	..	..	..	..	10

(b) Dwellings subject to Demolition Orders

No. of dwellings still occupied	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ demolished	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ made fit	..	..	..	..	..	2
						<hr/> 89 <hr/>

(2) Houses dealt with informally

No. of dwellings demolished in lieu of formal action	..	..				13
„ made fit by owners	..	..	..	..	..	99
„ taken out of programme—works carried out bringing dwellings out of this category	..	..				64
„ closed and used for other purposes	..	..				12
„ works pending	..	..	..	..	..	2
						<hr/> 190 <hr/>

Total number of houses dealt with formally or informally 279

It will be seen that a further 16 dwellings remain to be dealt with to complete the programme, but of this number 6 are subject to informal negotiations with owners. The position with regard to the 10 remaining is that 9 are occupied by elderly or old persons and one owner-occupied by an elderly widow.

Of the 99 houses made fit by the owners Improvement Grants were approved in 37 instances.

Position as to re-housing—(Houses subject to formal action under Housing Acts).

(a)	No. of families re-housed by Council	..	..	..	..	54
(b)	.. awaiting re-housing from condemned properties					14

With regard to the 54 properties (tenant re-housed by Council) the position is as follows:

No. of properties empty	..	..	..	..	..	8
.. repaired	..	..	..	..	..	34
.. demolished	..	..	..	..	..	12
						—
						54
						—

The position of the programme in each parish is as follows:

Parish or Locality	No. of houses to be dealt with	No. where action complete	Families re-housed by Council	No. outstanding	
				Informal talks with owners	No action taken
Albourne	6	6	—	—	—
Ardingly	10	10	4	—	—
Balcombe	21	21	2	—	—
Bolney	8	6	—	—	2
Clayton	4	4	3	—	—
Cuckfield Rural					
Staplefield	6	3	—	—	3
Anstye	8	8	1	—	—
Outlying	2	2	—	—	—
Fulking	7	6	—	—	1
Horsted Keynes	9	9	1	—	—
Hurstpierpoint	51	47	8	3	1
Keymer	29	29	5	—	—
Lindfield	16	16	2	—	—
Poynings	16	14	1	1	1
Pyecombe	6	6	3	—	—
Slaugham					
Handcross	18	18	7	—	—
Warninglid	9	9	5	—	—
Twineham	10	8	1	2	—
West Hoathly	22	21	2	—	1
Worth					
Crawley Down	15	15	5	—	—
Cophorne	8	8	2	—	—
Turners Hill	5	5	2	—	—
Worth	9	8	—	—	1
Totals	295	279	54	6	10

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

In connection with the above, 112 visits were made and a survey completed of all sites. A detailed report of conditions prevailing and recommendations based on the Model Standards specified by the Minister under Section 5, Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, was submitted to the Planning Committee and the Council.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956. Clause 3 (2)

No. of premises approved under the above Act	4
--	----	----	----	---

INFESTATION

A total of 189 visits was made, as a result of which the following works were carried out:

No. of houses treated for vermin	..	..	..	..	2
No. of houses treated for fly infestation	..	..	..	..	61
No. of houses treated for cockroaches	..	..	..	..	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

In all, 245 visits were made.

BATHING POOLS

There is one pool open to the general public in the area and six sited at schools; in addition bathing takes place in two large ponds and one river. Seven samples were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

A survey was carried out of the seven premises licensed under the above Order; a further six premises were found to require licensing. At all premises conditions are satisfactory.

FACTORIES

During the year 158 visits were made and no statutory action was found to be necessary.

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspector)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	12	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	84	146	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	87	158	—	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Defective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	57	37	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	62	42	—	—	—

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel—						
Making, etc. . .	9	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sections 15-44 nil

A survey during the year revealed the following conditions:—

(A) POWER

Water Supply All factories were supplied from the public mains.

Certificate as to Means of Escape in Case of Fire Nine factories were found to be subject to this provision of which five have the certificate and steps have been taken with regard to the four without. (Two are brickworks, one a saw-mill and one light engineering).

Sanitary Accommodation The following cases of non-compliance were found:—

(a)	No. of factories—without separate accommodation for the sexes	1
(b)	„ —no intervening ventilated space to accommodation	8
(c)	„ —no fasteners to one or more closets	5
(d)	„ —no (or inadequate) screening to conveniences	11
(e)	„ accommodation in need of cleansing	16
(f)	„ accommodation with inadequate lighting and ventilation	3
(g)	„ —urinals unflushed	4
(h)	„ —urinal structures unsatisfactory	2
(i)	„ —defective w.c. pans and flushing cisterns	3

In all, 71 factories were visited employing a total of 861 persons, and in all but 12 factories the toilets were water closets.

The classification of the factories is as follows:—

Joincry	12
Motor Repairs	22
Sawmills	5
Plating	2
Brickworks	3
Quarrying	2
Blacksmith	1
Laundries	4
Agricultural Engineering ..	2
Light Enginecring	6
Flour Milling	3
Foundry	1
Printing	1
Miscellaneous	7

(B) NON-POWER

The number of factories visited was three (two joinery and one cycle repairs) and the following cases of non-compliance were found:—

(a) No. of factories—with no fasteners to one or more closets	1
(b) .. —with accommodation in need of cleansing	3
(c) .. —accommodation with unsatisfactory screening	1

General

Other workplaces were visited but due to the fact that no persons were employed therein they do not come within the provisions of the Factories Act.

RODENT CONTROL

The principal duty of a local authority is to survey its area for the presence of rat and mice infestations.

The occupiers of private dwellings, being aware that the Council has authorised a free eradication service, are not slow in notifying the presence of rodents. This, in fact, saves the operator time, as in most cases, he can proceed straight to an area of infestation and commence treatment forthwith.

Notifications from business premises result in a visit and advice on methods of control, but in the majority of cases the occupiers prefer the Council to undertake eradication, in which case a charge, sufficient to cover the actual cost, is made.

Sewage disposal works, refuse tips and other Council properties are visited quarterly and, where necessary, treated. The cost of this work is allocated to the appropriate account.

During the year test baiting was carried out on the Council's sewers at West Hoathly, Sharpthorne, Balcombe, Bolney and Hurstpierpoint. No infestations were found.

Warfarin continues to be the main poison used, mixed with rough oats or pinhead oatmeal. The latter, when oil is added, justifies its slightly higher cost.

The trend of recent years, viz., minor infestations rather than major outbreaks, continued, possibly to some extent influenced by the habit of some householders of feeding birds, the unconsumed portions of food thus attracting rats and encouraging the colonisation of the nearest suitable shelter.

Details of inspections and treatment of the three basic types of premises are as follows.

Private Dwellings

No. of dwellings surveyed or visited	..	..	..	..	220
„ dwellings where treatment was carried out	..	..			193
„ visits	..	..	..	..	1,175

Business Premises

No. of food shops surveyed or visited	..	..	..	..	115
„ food shops where treatment was carried out	..	..			5
„ catering establishments (including hotels and schools) surveyed or visited	..	..	..	..	63
„ catering establishments where treatment was carried out					18
„ other premises surveyed or visited	..	..	..		17
„ other premises where treatment was carried out				..	10
„ farms surveyed	..	..	..	..	123
„ farms where infestations were found—Survey	..			14*	} 19
				Notification 5	
„ farms where treatment was carried out	..	..	..		5
„ visits	..	..	..	..	405

(*The infestations found on survey were only slight and were dealt with either by the occupier or by a private contractor.)

Council Property—(Sewage Works, Refuse Tips, etc.)

Works of treatment and survey at the above entailed 269 visits.

DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

Overflowing cesspools	7
Drainage	9
Housing defects	9
Pollution of ditches	1
Rats and Mice	281
Unsatisfactory living conditions	1
Fly infestations	61
Sanitary accommodation	1
Vermin	2
Keeping of pigs	5
Smoke nuisance	1
Miscellaneous	11
	<hr/>
	389
	<hr/>

